Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1804. [No. 985.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, *will be sold at the Vendue Store,*

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Dufils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'ks,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 2.

SHOES.

SAMUEL CLARK

Respectfully informs his Town and Country Customers that he contemplates leaving this place shortly, and will dispose of the following Shoes for cash, credit, or produce—viz:

English and American colored Kid Slippers,
Do. black and white, high and low heels,
Black, red, green and blue Morocco Slippers,
Ladies Black Morocco Jefferson's shoes.
Misses' Red and Black do.
500 pair good Calf Skin Slippers.
Black Stuff do.
Misses' Morocco and Leather Slippers.
Boys fine and coarse shoes.
Children's Jefferson Shoes, and pumps.
Men's fine Morocco shoes, and dancing pumps.
Do. fine Morocco shoes, and coarse shoes.

March 27. d.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS for sale at his Store in Union Street,

First and second quality SUGAR,

by the barrel, sweet Cyder by the barrel, nice seed Potatoes, old Grenada Rum by the hogshead, Cheshire Cheese, and the best American Cheese ever sold in this town, Lisbon Lemons by the box, sweet Oranges and Limes, and large Boston Apples by the barrel,

And many other NICE THINGS.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 2. d

TICKETS,

In the Baltimore Cathedral Lottery for sale by

James Bacon.

March 9. eo.

☞ *Notice.*

The Vestry of the Episcopal Church of Alexandria, beg leave to inform its members, as also the citizens of the town in general, that

Mr. Samuel Keeler,

who has officiated as Clerk, and also taught one quarter's singing, has agreed to continue his services in that line. Mr. KEELER has returned to the northward, for the purpose of removing his family to this place, which he expects will be in the course of three months, and as he intends making this town his place of permanent residence, he hopes for a continuance of public favor in the line of his profession,

May 4.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Fabius, from Liverpool, and for Sale,

20 crates STONEWARE,

assorted.

ON HAND,

A few pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirit, and Holland Gin, Juniper Berries in bags, Sail Canvas, and a variety of DRY GOODS which will be sold low.

James Sanderson.

April 21. zaw3w

Just Received,

80 pieces Russia Sheetings,
12 do. bleached do.
60 do. Ravens Duck,
50 do. Russia Duck,
47 do. Platillas.

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 1. d

M'Clean nad Winterberry

HAVE ON HAND,

Madeira Wine in half pipes and quarter casks,
Rum in hhds. Molasses in hhds.
Cogniac Brandy in pipes,
Philadelphia Porter in bls. of 3 doz. each,
100 bls. prime Beef, N. York inspection,
Philadelphia Soal Leather,
Spanish Segars in boxes,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, &c.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

April 17. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per the ship Monsoon, from London, part of their SPRING GOODS, among which are

Muslins, Dimities, and printed Cottons, subject to drawback. They will be sold remarkably cheap for Cash, or on a short credit.

April 18. d

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME GIG,

with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24. d

SEED POTATOES,

of an extraordinary size and quality; dried Codfish; and a few dozen Market and Clothes Baskets, for Sale by

Thos. Simms.

April 5. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Per brig Polly, capt. Dennison, from Trinadad,

6 *hogsheads Molasses,*
40 *do.* 1st *quality Sugar.*

Janney and Paton.

April 28. d

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the United States Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, for ready money, on Wednesday the 16th May next,

One Lot of Ground

on the east of Water street in the town of Alexandria, containing 44 feet 2½ inches on Water street, and 72 feet deep parallel with Prince street, and binding on Wales's alley. Also,

ONE ANNUITY

of 52 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, arising out of a piece of ground on Royal street, on which there is a two story frame house, now in the occupation of Mr. James Scott.

The above property is sold to satisfy a debt due from Robert Mease to the estate of Edward Deneale, deceased.

John C. Herbert,
Jacob Hoffman,
James H. Hooe, } Com'rs.

April 13. d

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents his readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 15. d

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

Wrought and Cut Nails and Brads, of all kinds, to be had at

M'CALL's MANUFACTORY,

at the following prices by the barrel for Cash:

Wrought Nails.

Spikes		8½d per pound.
40 and 30d	Nails	8½
20d	do.	9
12 and 10d	do.	10
8d	do.	11
6d	do.	12
4d	do.	13
20, 12 and 10d	Brads	9

Cut Nails.

20, 12 and 10d	Nails	7d per pound.
8d	do.	7½
6d	do.	8½
4d	do.	9½
3d	do.	10½

☞ Retail price one penny per pound more.

Bar Iron, Hoop Iron, Nail Rods German and American Steel, sold at the above Factory.

N. B. Two or three Apprentice boys would be taken to the above business.

April 19.

JONAH THOMPSON, & SON,

Have received per the ship United States from Liverpool, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are in daily expectation of the remainder per the Fame, via Baltimore.

April 9. d3m

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. OXLEY

Has received, per the ships Pearl and Concord, via Baltimore,

Part of his Spring Goods:

the remainder he daily expects. They will be sold remarkably cheap for Cash, or a short credit.

April 30. d

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END OF WOLF STREET

Middlings and Shoulders of Bacon on very low terms,
Ready made Bags,
Bar Iron,
Philadelphia Lump Sugar,
Indian Meal, Rye Meal,
Shorts and Bran,
Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels,

Large and small vessels may be conveniently accommodated with Wharfage on moderate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods received in them on Storage.

A large STORE on Hoe's Wharf to sell or let —with the privilege of receiving and shipping goods free of wharfage.

A small HOUSE on Water Street next door to Major Muncaster's, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 3th mo. 28th. eotf

FOR SALE,

AND NOW READY TO BE DELIVERED,

400,000 Bricks,
5,000 bushels shell Lime,—*Also*

A HOUSE AND LOT,

On Washington street, in fee simple,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

On Fairfax street—TEN ACRES OF LAND on the hill not far from *Col. Peyton's.*

The Subscriber having declined the VENDUE BUSINESS, offers to rent the commodious WAREHOUSE he at present occupies, and being desirous of closing all Vendue accounts he will be extremely obliged to those indebted to him, to make immediate payment, those having goods yet unsold are requested to take them away, and those having claims will be pleased to bring them in.

Thomas Patten.

May 3. d

TO LET,

A HOUSE on Royal Street a little ed the South of King Street, at present occupi to by Mr. John Byrne. Apply to

John Longden.

April 9. d

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30. dtf.

Freight Wanted

To a Northern Port,

For the good Schooner

DINAH,

Samuel Hall, Master.

Burthen about 500 Barrels—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

May 7. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in the U. States, or the West Indies,

The Schr BETSEY,

Tholemiah Berry, Master.

Apply to the master on board at Vowel's Wharf, or to

M'Clean and Winterbery.

Who have received a few hogsheads 4th proof

PEACH BRANDY

of an excellent flavour.

April 25. d

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE,

BY

JOSIAH FAXON and Co.

The following articles, viz.

9 pipes French Brandy,
2 do. Gin.
20 bls. N. E. Rum,
100 boxes 1st quality Mould Candles,
30 bls. No. 2, Boston Pork,
12 do. No. 1, Boston Beef,
200 nests Sugar Boxes,
10 bls. first quality James River Tobacco,
11 doz. Sifters,
1 hhd. Molasses,
16 bls. Cyder,
20 reams Writing Paper,
4 bls. Mackerell,
70 tons Plaister of Paris now afloat,
Few hundred bushels coarse Salt.

Together with a general assortment of every description of

SHOES,

as usual, which will be sold low for cash, or good notes at sixty days, or in exchange for Flour, Corn, or Tobacco.

Freight Wanted,

For the Schooner PHILIP.

She will take one to any port on the Continent, or to Barbadoes. For particulars apply to the Captain on board at Harper's wharf, or above.

May 25 d6r

For Charleston,

The fast sailing Schooner

NANCY,

Joel Palmer, Master:

She has excellent accommodations, and will sail by the middle of next week. For Passage apply to master on board, or to

Samuel Croudson and Co.

May 4. d

For Freight to Boston or any Northern Port in the United States,

The new sch'r Victory,

120 tons burthen. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Janney and Paton.

April 19. d

For Freight to Boston,

(Or any Northern Port,)

The Sloop HANNAH,

Joseph Sturdivant, master;

about 600 bls. burthen. Apply to the master on board, at Hartshorne's wharf, or

Lewis Deblois.

May 10. d

Freight Wanted,

For the Sch'r NANCY,

Captain BOSS.

A fine, new vessel of 106 tons burthen, and will carry 8 to 900 barrels of flour; she will receive FREIGHT either to Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, S. C. or to any port on the continent. Please to apply to

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

May 1. d

For Freight to New-York or Philadelphia.

The Sloop

PATIENT SALLY,

lying at Ramsay's Wharf. A to M. Fisher, Master on board or

JOSEPH DEAN.

April 9.

Public Sale.

WATER LOTS FOR SALE.

On Saturday the 19th instant,
will be offered at public sale upon the premises; sundry LOTS OF GROUND, commencing at the corner of Water and Jefferson Streets, and running through Union street into the Potomac.

Upon the corner of Water and Jefferson street is erected a neat and convenient frame house adapted to the accommodation of a small family, (commanding an extensive view of the river,) with a well calculated garden, and necessary out buildings; to which is attach'd a lot of 63 feet front upon water street, and running with Jefferson street, into the Potomac. A small ground rent is chargeable upon the property which may be purchased upon reasonable terms.

The unimproved lots will be divided into such proportions as may best suit the views of those inclined to purchase. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash and the remainder in equal proportions, at six, nine, and twelve months, sufficient security will be required for the latter payments.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 10. d.

St. Andrew's Society.

The members of the St. Andrews Society are requested to attend a stated quarterly meeting, to be held at Gadsby's Tavern on on Tuesday the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the President
JAMES TOWERS, Sec.

May 11.

RICHARD VEITCH and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
from London, and for sale at their warehouse,

750 pieces well chosen printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Camorics, &c.

800 pieces white, coloured and fancy Cambric, and other Muslins.

Muslin Shawls, black Cossia, Dimities, Jeans, fancy Waistcoating, Cotton Hose, Cotton and Silk Gloves, fine 6-4 twist, Check, striped Cottons, &c.

☞ The above Goods are entitled to Drawback on exportation.

May 11 d

FOR SALE—*Cheap,*

A second hand COACHEE, with harness for two horses. Apply at Mr. Gadsby's Bar.

May 10. d3t

BRANDY.

Ten pipes 4th proof BRANDY, and twelve hogsheads excellent retailing Molasses, received from Norfolk, for sale on moderate terms.

Jno. & Thos. Vowell.

May 10. d

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers have received and for sale, 8 by 10, and seven by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 8. d2w.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the brig Polly, Solomon Dennison, master, lying at Dunlap and Irwin's wharf, an apprentice lad named HUGH T. HARDING, about 17 years of age. The above reward will be paid, (without any charges or thanks, on delivery of said apprentice to captain Dennison, or to

Janney and Paton.

May 10. d3t

Thirty Dollars Reward,

For taking up and securing in any jail, so that I get them again, Negroes

SAM, SUCKEY & JANE,

who ran away out of my possession in Fairfax County, about six miles from Alexandria, on Thursday the 5th instant.

SAM is a stout well formed man, very black complexion, about forty years of age, a sour look, and has a streak of white hairs on his left cheek, together with a scar.

SUKEY is a low, chunky woman, very black; had on a brown jacket and petticoat.

JANE is between 15 and 16 years of age, very black and sour look; she had on a striped jacket and petticoat, and is the daughter of Sam and Suckey.

It is supposed they are harbored in or near the town. The above reward will be paid for the three, or Ten Dollars for each.

M'Kenzey Talbut.

☞ If the above negroes will return home, without putting the owner to any further expence, they will not be sold.

All masters of vessels and others are warned not to harbor or carry them off, as in that case the law will be put in force against them.

M'K. TALBUT.

May 12. 2aw 5t

HERRINGS.

300 bls. well cured Herrings of the first run, for sale by J. and T. VOWELL.

April 25. d

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 6.

DEBATE

On Mr. Randolph's motion for the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the official conduct of

SAMUEL CHASE.

(Continued.)

Mr. Jackson. As, Mr. Speaker, this subject is novel in its nature, and may be important in its consequences, I presume there exists a disposition to hear the reasoning which any gentleman may be disposed to offer upon it. It is with this view that I rise to express my opinion in favor of creating a committee of enquiry. I consider this House as the grand inquest of the nation, whose duty it is to enquire on a proper representation, into the conduct of every official character under the government. Like a grand jury, we ought in my opinion, at the instance of any member to send for all persons possessed of information calculated to throw light upon the conduct of an individual inculpated. A contrary doctrine may lead to the most fatal consequences. It would lead to this, that a minority would never be able to enquire into the conduct of a state offender, unless such an enquiry were favored by the majority; as it is now contended that the enquiry is not a matter of right which any member may demand, but a matter of favor to be granted according to the pleasure of the majority. It may be said that if a majority favor an individual, he will always escape without an impeachment. But I believe otherwise; and that the Senate like a virtuous judge will not suffer an atom of prejudice or partiality to fall into the scales of justice.

But say gentlemen, though it may be the duty of the House to impeach an officer, it is necessary that facts warranting such an impeachment, should be first presented. This is not the course pursued in cases where a grand jury is called upon to act. If a murder is committed it is their duty to enquire and diligently enquire who is guilty of the act, and to send for all persons capable of giving information respecting it. Such is the practice. If it shall be required to furnish facts, as is urged by gentlemen, the consequence will be that offences of the highest nature will be committed with impunity. It has been observed that it is odious to undertake the task of a public informer. But what the constitution and laws make our duty, so far from being odious is honorable; because we thereby discharge a duty imposed upon us by our oaths, and because we shew ourselves unawed by the vicious conduct of bad men. If the character of a public informer be odious, are we to expect that private individuals will come forward with affidavits; in such a case, to say the least of it, the duty would be of an unpleasant nature.

We have, in the course of this debate, been frequently called upon for precedents, and been told that when found, they ought to be adhered to. In a country from which we are accustomed to draw precedents, in England, common report has been considered as a sufficient authority for similar enquiries. We do not however ask for an enquiry in this case on common report, but on a declaration of a member of this House made in his place. Suppose there was no such declaration, has not a common report from Maine to Georgia condemned the conduct of the Judge in the case of Fries and others at Philadelphia, in the case of a grand jury in Deleware whom he directed to enquire for seditious practices, and in the case of Callender in Virginia? Has not the general sentiment of the country charged him with having in these cases abused his powers as a judge by tyrannising over those who were brought before him? If we possess the right to enquire on common report, surely we ought to institute this enquiry on the prevalence of so general a sentiment. To such an enquiry I would unhesitatingly agree, if the character of the president were implicated, the opinion of the gentleman from Vermont to the contrary notwithstanding. I would likewise agree to make the same enquiry in any other case; because the enquiry would redound to the honor of the individual, implicated, if innocent; and because if guilty, he ought to be punished.

I am sorry my friend from Pennsylvania stated any facts, as I do not consider it necessary that the House should be acquainted with any facts to make this enquiry, and because I think the facts, stated as grounds of impeachment are not such as will warrant an impeachment. I have always understood that it was the right of a judge to expound the law, and I have known frequent instances where the court have refused the counsel the liberty of discussing the law on points, on which they have made up their minds. While I am free to declare that the conduct of the court on the trial of Fries is not, in my opinion, such as to require an impeachment, yet I am in favor of instituting an enquiry. But say gentlemen by the passage of this resolution, we shall censure the judge. I believe not. If I believed so I would require testimony; for I hold it a good principle that no man ought to be condemned until he has been heard. In my opinion this resolution will have no such tendency; as if the judge has not ben guilty of misconduct, the enquiry will redound to his honor, and as it is the duty of a virtuous man to demand an enquiry whenever charged with an offence.

(To be Continued.)

Narrative of the loss of his Majesty's packet Lady Hobart, on an island of ice, in the Atlantic Ocean, the 28th of June, 1803, with a particular account of the providential escape of the crew in two open boats.

By Wm. Dorset Fellowes, Esq. commander.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

The sea continued to brake over the boats so much, that those who had force enough were obliged to bale without intermission. Those who set in the stern of the cutter were so confined, that it was difficult for any one to put his hand into his pocket, and the greater part of the crew lay in water upon the boat's bottom.

The return of dawn brought us no relief but its light. The sun had never cheered us but once during the whole of our perilous voyage; and those who had a few hours of interrupted sleep, awoke to all the consciousness of wretchedness and misery.

A very heavy gale of wind came on from the southard, with so tremendous a sea, that the greatest vigilance was necessary in managing the helm, as the slightest deviation would have broached the boat to, and consequently must have hurried our destruction. We scudded before it, expecting every returning wave to overwhelm us, but, through the Providence of Almighty God, we weathered the storm, which began to abate towards night. We had nearly run the distance we had supposed ourselves from St. John's: but owing to the thickness of the fog, we were prevented from discerning to any great extent.

Towards evening we passed several pieces of rock weed, and soon after captain Thomas saw the wing of a hackdown, an acquatic bird, that frequents the coast of Newfoundland, and is much eaten by the fishermen. This event afforded us great hopes of our approaching land; and all hands were eagerly employed in observing what passed the boats. About this time, a beautiful white bird, web-footed, and not unlike a dove in size and plumage, hovered over the mast head of the cutter; and notwithstanding the pitching of the boat, it frequently attempted to perch on it and continued fluttering there until dark.—Trifling as this circumstance may appear, it was considered by us all as a propitious omen.

The impressive manner in which it left us, and returned to gladden us with its presence, awakened in us a superstition to which sailors are at all times said to be prone; we indulged ourselves on this occasion, with the most consolatory assurances, that the same hand which had provided this solace to our distresses, would extricate us from the danger that surrounded us.

There being every reason to conclude ourselves well in with the land the few that were able to move were now called upon to make a last effort to save their lives by rowing, and taking advantage of the little breeze we then had. It was strongly urged to them, that if the wind should come off the shore in the morning, and drive us to the leeward, all efforts to retain it might prove too late; as independent of our feeble state, the provisions, with every economy, could not last more than two days, and that the water which had as yet remained untouched (excepting in the instance before mentioned,) could not hold out much longer.

We had now been six days & nights, constantly wet & cold, without any other sustenance than a quarter of a biscuit and one glass of fluid for twenty four hours. The men who had appeared totally indifferent as to their fate, summoned up resolution, and as many as were capable of moving from the bottom of the boats applied to the oars.

Monday, July 4. As the day dawned the fog became so thick, that we could not see very far from the boat. During the night we had been under the necessity of casting off the jolly boat's tow rope, to induce her crew to exert themselves by rowing. We again lost sight of her, and I perceived that this unluckly accident was beginning to excite great uneasiness among us. We were now so reduced, that the most trifling remark or exclamation, agitated us very much.

I therefore found it necessary to caution the people against being deceived by the appearance of land, or calling out till we were quite convinced of its reality, more especially as fog banks are often mistaken for land. Several of the poor fellows, however, repeatedly exclaimed they heard brakers, others the firing of guns; and the sounds we did hear, resembled the latter so much, that I concluded some vessel had gone on shore, and was making signals of distress; the noise afterwards proved to be the blowing of whales, of which we saw a great number.

Soon after day light the sun rose in view for the second time since we quitted the wreck. It is worthy remark, that during the period of seven days that we were in the boats, we never had an opportunity of taking an observation, either of the sun, moon or stars, nor of drying our clothes. The fog at length beginning to disperse, we instantly caught a glimpse of the land, within a mile distance between Kettle Cove and Island Cove in Conception Bay, 14 leagues from the harbour of St. John's. Almost at the same moment, we had the inexpressible satisfaction to discover the jolly boat and a schooner in shore standing off towards us. I wish it were possible for me to describe our sensations at this interesting moment. From the constant watching and fatigue, and from the langour and depression arising from our exhausted state such accumulated irritability was brought on, that the joy of a speedy relief affected us all in a most remarkable way; many burst into tears some looked at each other with a stupid stare, as if doubtful of the reality of what they saw, several were in such a lethargic state, that no consolation, no animating language could rouse them to exertion.

At this affecting period, though overpowered by my own feelings, and impressed with the recollection of our sufferings, and the sight of so many deplorable objects, I proposed to offer up our solemn thanks to Heaven for our miraculous deliverance. Every one cheerfully assented; and as soon as I opened the prayer book (which I had secured the last time I went down to my cabin) there was an universal silence; a spirit of devotion was so singularly manifested on this occasion, that to the benefits of a religious sense in uncultivated minds, must be ascribed that discipline, good order and exertion, which even the sight of land could not produce.

The service being over, the people requested to have a pint of grog each, but, fearful of the consequences of such an indulgence, I mixed some rum and water very weak, and distributed to every one, a small quantity.

The schooner being now within hail, and having made our situation known, she hove too, and received us on board; our boats being taken in tow. The men could now with difficulty be restrained from taking large and repeated draughts of water, in consequence of which several felt great inconvenience from the sudden distention of their stomachs; but, by being afterwards more cautious, no other bad effects followed.

The wind having blown with great violence from off the coast, we did not reach the landing place at Island Cove till four o'clock in the evening. All the women and children in the village, with two or three fishermen, (the rest of the men being absent) came down to the beach, and appearing deeply affected at our wretched situation, assisted in lifting us out of the vessel, and afterwards in carrying us up the craggy rocks, over which we were obliged to pass to get to their habitations.

It was a most fortunate circumstance for us that we fell in with the land about Island Cove; a very few miles further to the northward, the coast is inaccessible, and lined with dangerous reefs of rocks, which if we had seen them in the night, we should have pushed for, for our situation having

become so desperate, I had resolved to land at the first place we could make; in that case we must have all perished.

The different fishing huts were constructed of pine logs. The three ladies, colonel Cooke, captain Thomas, the master and myself, were conducted to the house of Mr. Lilly, a planter, who received us with great attention and humanity. This small village afforded neither medical aid nor fresh provisions, of which we stood so much in need; potatoes and salt fish being the only food of the inhabitants. I determined, therefore, to lose no time in proceeding to St. John's, having hired a small schooner for that purpose. On the 7th of July we embarked, in three divisions, placing the most infirm in the schooner: the master's mate having charge of the cutter, and the boatswain of the jolly boat; but such was the exhausted state of nearly the whole party, that the day was considerably advanced before we could get under weigh.

At two P. M. made sail, with the jolly-boat in tow, and the cutter in company, and stood along the coast of Newfoundland, with a favourable breeze. Towards dusk it came on to blow hard in squalls off the land, when we lost sight of the cutter, and were obliged soon after to come to anchor outside of St. John's harbour. We were under great apprehensions for the cutter's safety, as she had no grapnel, and lest she should be driven out to sea; but at day light we perceived her and the schooner entering the harbor; the cutter as we afterwards learnt having had the good fortune to fall in with a fishing vessel, to which they made fast during the night.

The ladies, Colonel Cooke, Capt. Thomas, and myself, conducted by Mr. Lilly, in the jolly boat, having left the schooner where she anchored, notwithstanding the badness, as well as the extreme darkness of the night, reached the shore about midnight. We wandered for some time about the streets, there being no house open at that late hour, but were at length admitted into a small house where we passed the remainder of the night on chairs, there being but one miserable bed for the ladies.

Early on the following morning our circumstances being made known, hundreds of people crouded down to the landing place. Nothing could exceed their surprise, on seeing the boats which had carried twenty-nine persons such a distance over a boisterous sea; and when they beheld so many miserable objects, they could not conceal their emotions of pity and concern. I waited on Brigadier General Skerrit, who commanded the garrison, and who immediately upon being informed of our situation, ordered down a party of soldiers to take the people out of the boats, and with the utmost kindness, and humanity, directed beds and every necessary article to be prepared for the crew.

The greatest circumspection was found necessary in administering nourishment to the men. Several of the crew were so much frost-bitten as to require constant surgical assistance; and it was determined they should continue at St. John's until they were in a fit state to be transported to Halifax: I hired a schooner for that purpose.

Being anxious to return to England, I engaged the cabin of a small vessel bound to Oporto, and on the 11th of July I embarked with Mrs. Fellows, Colonel Cooke, Captain Thomas, Mr. Bargus, the master and the Colonel's servant, who during the voyage home, lost several of his toes in consequence of what he had suffered. The master's mate is left in charge of the ships company, and was directed to conduct them to Halifax, where they would be enabled by the first opportunity to return to their own country.

After taking leave of our hospitable friends at St. John's, and after recommending to their protection the companions of our hardships, we put to sea with favorable weather. During a voyage of fifteen days we had a few difficulties to encounter, such as pumping continually, the vessel having sprung a leak in a gale of wind; and were obliged to throw overboard a considerable quantity of her cargo of salt fish.

On the 26th July, we fell in with an American ship, the Bristol trader, of N. York. The owner, Mr. William Cowley, being tole our distressed situation, and that we had been shipwrecked, immediately hove to, and with a benevolence and humanity that will ever reflect the highest honor on his character, received us on board, and brought us safe to Bristol, where we had the happiness to arrive on the third of August.

(Here ends captain Fellowes narrative. The passengers on board the Lady Hobart were Mrs. Scott, Miss Cottenham, Mrs. Fellowes, Lieutenant Col. Cooke, and Captain Richard Thomas of the Navy.

NEW YORK, May 8.

"An attempt at escape was last night made by the convicts under confinement in the state Prison in the vicinity of this city. The plan it seems originated among the *Algerines*, (a set who from their desparate and uncontrouled conduct have secured this title.) They were put into their cells about 10 o'clock, a later hour than usual, when they secured and tied the keeper, and putting a guard over him with a knife in his hand, by threats of immediate death prevented his giving an alarm. They then proceeded to fire the North Wing in which they were stationed, and made their escape therefrom by ropes suspended from the roof of the house — after tying the keeper, they tore down a chimney used to insert a stove pipe, and crept through the aperture to the garret, where they set fire. The fire was not discovered till about two o'clock, when it was bursting out at the roof, and no aid could be had to check it till it had consumed the same, and burnt down to the second story. The inhabitants of the city were alarmed—the military ordered out—and every expedition practised to extinguish the fire, and prevent the prisoners from escaping in the confusion.

Three who were supposed to have escaped were afterwards found concealed in a cell from which they hoped to get off after the bustle.

Two others were discovered secreted near Burling slip, and one who had but one year to stay voluntarily returned.

A company of Artillery and another of Infantry, are at present on duty in addition to the State prison guard.

A pretty smart shock of an Earthquake was felt last night between 1 and 2 o'clock, in this city and neighborhood. It was followed by a second but slighter one, at about four.

NORFOLK, May 5.

Arrived, brig Clinton, Burr, 24 days from St. Vincents.

Schooner Virginia, Forsyth, 15 days from Porto Rico.

In Hampton Roads, bound to City Point, the ship Little William, Baldry, 48 days from Liverpool.

April 28, spoke the brig Polly of Marblehead, from Charleston, bound for Copenhagen, 5 days out, lat. 35, 26, long. 69.

April 30. in lat. 37, long. 73, 30, spoke the Pallas of Portsmouth, capt. Sears, from Porto Rico, where he was carried by a French privateer and plundered of almost every thing.

Arrived, sch'r Ann Ballard, Moffat, 20 days from Demerara.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, the brig Eleanor, Shaw, from Liverpool, bound for Baltimore, 65 days.

March 24, spoke the brig Julia, Coleman, from Norfolk for Bourdeaux, long. 55, lat. 40, out 10 days.

April 11, spoke the brig Claremont, captain Crutchet, from Norfolk for Guernsey, out 12 days, long. 56, 20, lat. 40.

April 14, spoke ship Eagle, captain ———, from Rhode Island bound to Copenhagen, out 6 days, lat. 59, 20, long. 41, 10.

April 16, spoke ship Fame, Stickney, from Norfolk for Flushing, out 6 days, long. 60, lat. 38, 12.

April 28, spoke the brig ———, Sawye, from Portland, for St. Bartholemews, out 8 days.—Ship Oneida, Brenton, from Canton, for New York, out 5 months, long. 70, lat. 37, 50.

April 25, spoke ship Phelina, King, from the Cape of Good Hope, for N. York, out 76 days, long. 71, lat. 37, 20—all well.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, May 12.

Mr. Snowden,

A spirit of hostility has evinced itself for a few days past, and acts of outrage threatened to be committed, that it is feared will prove injurious to the reputation of the town, hitherto distinguished by acquiescence to the laws. If the Militia Law is *bad*, which *few* doubt, why not have addressed Congress last session, or wait with patience until they meet again. But you will say, we have to pay the fines now. True—but don't you know it can be refunded. The law was hurried into existence by interested, ambitious men, who are now heartily despised by their former admirers—and who represented to Congress that the law was wished for by the people. This we all know to be false, as none ever saw it but the junto who framed it, until it became a law—let Congress be informed of this, and from their late attention to the wish of the people, by ameliorating and perfecting our town government, we have every reason to expect ample redress—but we will go forth with a bad grace, if this is to be preceded by open residence to an existing law.

There is more depending on our welfare from other sources, that is in their power to bestow than even from this, that would forever be gone from us if by ill usage we drive them to some other place, which I am sorry to believe is not done now more from motives of policy than any other; we want a bridge across the Potomac, we want a law to make real property subject to pay debts as well as other property, we want a law to discourage the growth of slavery among us, we want an efficient quarantine law, and many others of equal importance, which would be forever lost to us if the general government moves from this territory, in addition to this we would be saddled with the 40 dollars tax, which but lately we felt so severely. I wish the citizens to reflect on these things and not let us for paltry considerations make light of the great prospects in view, all parties are interested in the welfare of the District, and none more ought to be than ourselves for the welfare of

ALEXANDRIA.

Captain Carver, who arrived at Boston on the 3d instant in forty days from Bayonne, brings verbal accounts somewhat later than we have received. When captain C. arrived at Bayonne, there were stationed there about thirty five thousand troops, which were afterwards ordered to different parts. There were likewise about 200 gun boats in readiness, and the whole topic of conversation was the invasion. Capt. C. understood however, that the news of peace would be very acceptable. It was rumoured that Moreau was executed.

Louisiana Treaty.

While the friends of the administration here are extoling the wisdom and profound policy of our government, displayed in the purchase of Louisiana, & the diplomatic skill of our ministers, ordinary and extraordinary, in managing the negociation, and while they are preparing to celebrate such transcendent talents by a grand national festival, it appears that the ministers themselves, Livingston and Monroe, are busily engaged in proving to the world that neither they nor the administration are entitled to any credit for whatever advantages may result from the acquisition of that country.

We have received information from the most authentic sources, that in consequence of some jealousies which have arisen between those two gentlemen, each has been at great pains to prove that the other is entitled to no merit in the negociation, and that, in fact the exertions of both have been crowned with the most brilliant success. The information came out in this manner. The friends of Mr. Livingston in Paris, who it seems are much more numerous than those of Mr. Monroe, on account of his superior hospitality and more gentlemanly deportment, refused to acknowledge Mr. Monroe's claim to the sole merit of negociating the treaty, and asserted on the contrary that the credit was principally, if not wholly, due to Mr. Livingston.

To rebut this and strip Mr. Livingston of the honor which he claimed in the affair, Mr. Munroe published among his friends a letter which he received from Mr. Livingston before he reached Paris, in which Mr. L. expressed a hope that Mr. Munroe had brought intelligence that the U. S. *had taken possession of N. Orleans*, as without such a measure negociation would be fruitless. Just at this crisis, however, affairs between England and France took such a turn that the French government found it impossible for them to retain the country and urged Mr. Livingston to accept it, which he did, and the negociation was finished before the arrival of Mr. Munroe. It is unquestionably true that Mr. Livingston has been much disgusted with the parade which both the government and Mr. Munroe have made of their respective merits in this transaction. He exposed no little indignation at a slight put upon him in the president's message at the opening of the session of congress, in which a compliment is paid to the *ministers*, in the plural number, and which Mr. Livingston considered as a recognition of Mr. Munroe's claim. A number of very curious particulars relative to this subject have come to light in France, and will probably ere long reach this country. So solicitous is Mr. Livingston to prevent Mr. Munroe from sharing the honour, that at the public dinner given by the Americans in Paris, in honour of the treaty, it was expressly agreed beforehand that no mention should be made of the name of Munroe as connected with the treaty.

(U. S. Gaz.)

SPRING.——By setting the rich laboratory of Nature in operation, affords us innumerable subjects of philosophic contemplation. While vegetation opens a thousand charms to our *senses*, she laughs at the imperfection of our *reason*, by exhibiting her periodical series of experiments, few or none of which are within the dull comprehension of man.

Reader, indulge me in a short reverie, to which the subject invites. Many are of the opinion that the whole process of vegetation is the result of chemical decompositions and combinations. This cannot be true. There must be in the vegetative system, *a life*, which, though different from that of the animal world, is governed by the same laws. The vegetable has its state of sleep as well as the animal, and that sleep, notwithstanding appearances, is not extinction of life. We infer this, from a fact worth attention. During the dead of winter, when the functions of vegetable organization, are suspended, there is a principle still in existence, which is constantly changing its relation to external agents. This proposition is somewhat obscure, but may be illustrated by observation. If a piece of metal, remain in a fixed state a day or a year, the same degree of heat will have the same effect upon it, whenever applied. It is not so with matter which composes vegetable substances. Like the animal world, unless the vital principle be totally destroyed (and in what manner that is effected, the most profound Philosopher has been unable to explain in either case) the longer it is kept from the action of exciting causes its sensibility increases. The longer a person sleeps, the less noise will excite sensation in auditory nerves. The longer we remain in the dark, the more sensible are the visual organs. The longer any of the customary agents which support life are withheld, the greater will be their effect when applied. Here is a striking difference between living and dead matter. The same holds good in the vegetable system. Also, the longer the stimulants which produce action in the stock or root are withheld, the greater effect will they have when regularly applied.

A less degree of heat than that in which the vegetable falls asleep in autumn, will wake it again in the spring; and the longer the winter season, the less time is necessary to produce the evolution of the plant. A root, kept in a hot bed through the winter, will not Spring forth under the influence of the Spring sun, like that which has been buried in snow.

Common people make many excellent remarks to which philosophers pay little attention. It is said, snow late in the spring is the poor farmer's manure. Why so? Because every day the seed or root remains buried in snow, its vitality is becoming more vivid. The snow does no good by any thing it communicates, but by preventing the action of the Sun, until the sensibility of the vegetable fibre is highly augmented.

This reasoning is however subject to certain restrictions, and here again the same laws operate in both the animal and vegetable world. The re-application of stimulating agents, must be progressive in both cases. A man expiring for want of food, must be destroyed by a very moderate meal. A man, freezing, will be totally deprived of life by a moderate degree of heat, suddenly applied. The heat of August, would in May destroy the whole vegetable world; and we every year, see more or less evil from its undue application. This the farmer obviates, as much as possible, by more or less earth. It would be well if men were equally circumspect in the progressive increase of their essential stimulants from infancy to maturity.

These few reflections may not be without their use to the cultivator. But the greatest advantage to be derived from them is a moral, and perhaps a more important one never solicited attention.

Son of Man! in preserving that life which is given you in trust, follow nature. Imitate her regimen in the progress of the seasons. You are subject to the same laws, and by following her general example, you are imitating the wisdom of Nature's God. In the spring of life let the powers which preserve health be applied with the utmost caution. "Milk is for babes." See with what slow gradation the genial Sun approaches as from the South—he warms by insensible degrees. As the Spring advances and the Summer of manhood comes on, increase those powers but increase them regularly.

In middle life, as with vegetables in summer, the highest stimulants may be borne and are necessary; "a little wine for the stomach's sake." But in these there are bounds. The plant drooping in the chill shade represents abstemiousness in the extreme. The brown scorched fields teaches the danger of excess. As the Autumn of life succeeds, the acting powers must be again diminished, though more can be endured even until the leaves fall, than the tender shoot could first support.

Since "all flesh is grass" and subject to the same laws, let the book of Nature inculcate wisdom.

(Boston Repertory.)

Assize of Bread.

The 3d Loaf to weigh 15 ounces.

John Longden,
Clerk of the Market.

May 12.

☞ Printing in all its branches executed at this office.

Douglass and Mandeville

Have just received and for Sale,

A few hogsheads retailing Molasses,
Peach Brandy in bls.
Whiskey in hhds. and bls.
N. E. Rum in do. do.
Loaf Sug do. do.
Stoughton's Bitters in bottles,
Liverpool blown Salt in sacks,
Hamilton and Sons' Snuff in bottles,
Green Coffee in bls.
Cotton in bales.

April 25. 3td 1aw3w

NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE

By John G. Ladd,

20 hhds. Surinam Molasses of the 1st quality,
16 do. N. E. Rum,
4 loaf Sugar,
4 boxes Nankeen China (Tea Sets)
1 box Cassia,
50 bolts Russia Duck, 1st quality,
2 small Anchors. Also,
A quantity of Cyder and Potatoes in bbls. and a few tons of HAY in bundles.

May 23. d

Patent Corn Shelling Machine.

By virtue of authority in me placed by Thomas Burnham, one of the proprietors of the Corn Shelling Machine, invented by Paul Pillsbury of Newbury, State of Massachusetts, I now offer for sale in the State of Virginia and that part of the District of Columbia west of the Potomac, the exclusive right to construct, and authority to use, and vend to others to be used, this simple but very valuable Machine.

I will sell a right to construct a single one, or I will sell the right for any county in Virginia, so low as to make it an object to the purchaser. It possesses every property most desirable in a Machine, such as durability, expedition, simplicity and so little labour in working it, that two men may easily shell one hundred bushels per day. It takes so little from the cob that the corn does not require fanning as in the common method of threshing.

Millers and Farmers who have large quantities of this grain to shell will find it much to their advantage to work this Machine by a horse or by water, as one might be constructed at a small additional expence to shell one hundred barrels per day. Any person wishing to see the performance of this Machine may be gratified by applying either at Wm. Harthorne's Store in Alexandria, or at his Mill three miles from town.

ROBERT HARTHORNE.

Description of the Sheling Machine.

IT consists of a wooden frame for the cylinder to work in, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2 feet 7 inches in height.

A cylinder 24 inches diameter, and 17 inches long, of white oak, set with small iron teeth to project out about 3-8 of an inch, intersected within 1 1-8 inch of each other to shell the corn with as the cylinder turns round.

A Gudgeon passing through the centre of the Cylinder for it to turn on, made of wood or iron.

A Crank to turn the Cylinder with, made of wood or iron. A semi-circular bottom under the Cylinder, made with wooden slats, set with small iron teeth, intersected like those in the Cylinder; the slats set so far apart as to let the shelled corn fall through into the receiver below.

A flat piece of wood placed at the top of the frame at one end to conduct the ears of corn in at one side of the Cylinder, which being shelled, the cobs pass out at the other side. The side where the ears enter is half an inch wider than that where the cob is discharged.

Mr. Davis, Richmond, Mr. Green, Fredericksburg, and Mr. Bowen, at Winchester, are desired to publish the above once a week for ten weeks in their respective papers.

Feb. 27. 1aw10w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the second inst. a Mulatto girl called

MATILDA,

she is about twenty years of age, remarkable low, but well made; she is so extremely white, that after being a Mulatto, is scarcely to be distinguished; she has grey eyes, light hair short & neat, and uncommonly large feet, with heels projecting unusually far behind; she speaks slow and very well, she has attended several times and in each instance assumed a feigned name, it is probable she may again exercise this means to facilitate her escape. She took with her two Muslin gowns, one striped, the other checkered, a Bombazett gown, and a yellow Muslin scoop, with several other clothes, which I do not recollect.

Any person apprehending her, and bringing her to my house, shall recve the above reward, or *forty shillings* if committied to any jail, and information given me.

GEO. H. CHAPMAN, Sen.

N. B. On her last elopement she dressed herself in mens cloaths, and assumed the profession of a tailor.

Fequir County, German Town, April 4.

April 11

For Sale,

For a term of years, a healthy, stout NEGRO WOMAN. Apply to the Printer.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authorised by an act of assembly to raise the sum of 10,000 dolls. for the purpose of improving the Road leading from Little River to Ashby's & Snicker's Gaps.

1	prize of	2000 dolls. is	2000
1	do.	1000	1000
1	do.	500	500
2		250	500
5		100	500
10		50	500
50		20	1000
100		10	1000
500		5	2500
4000		4	16000
4670	Prizes,		25,500
	First drawn ticket, not a prize in the above list,		100
	Last drawn do. do.		400
	Gains for the Roads,		10,000
7330	Blanks.		
12000	Tickets at 3 Dollars,		36,000

IN offering the Scheme as above, it has been the object of the Managers to raise the sum allowed by law on the smallest capital possible, keeping in view the propriety of making the risk as little as the nature of the case would admit, being fully of opinion that its success must depend more on the aid which a liberal public, ever ready to extend to the promotion of an useful undertaking, than on any support to be derived from the adventurous speculator or needy gambire, were it on a plan more extensive, the prizes higher, and the risk greater. Here the adventurer will readily perceive, that while he is contributing only a small sum to be laid out in improving the roads, so that the produce of the country may be carried to market at any season, & at a moderate expence; his chance of gain is not unfavourable, there being less than 2 blanks to a prize and some of the Prizes not inconsiderable ones. This must be sufficient, when the object to be attained, as so extensively useful, and the cost so extremely small. The Commissioners flatter themselves that they will be aided by, at least all patriotic citizens, in accomplishing this useful object: and they confidently hope that the drawing may commenced at a period not very remote, of which however notice will be given in due time—The Prizes will be paid in Cash, subject to no discount, immediately after the completion of the drawing. Tickets may be had of the managers and from such other persons as they may hereafter authorise to dispose of them.

Leven Luckett,
Burr Powell,
Joseph Carr,
Ezekiel Mount,
Timothy Taylor,
Benjamin Grayson,
Wm. Brannaugh,
Moses Gibson,
Stephen C. Reszel,
} *Managers.*

☞ *Tickets may be had at the bar of the Washington Tavern.*

May 2. eo3m.

SPRING GOODS.

ALLISON & GEIGER,

Have received via New York, a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are

Elegant Chintzes, printed Cottons of every description, striped, do. black muslins handsomely glazed, Jaconet plain and tambour'ed, do. Irish linens, furniture chintz of the latest paterns, ladies extra long silk gloves, umbrellas, ladies parasols, hosiery, dimities, &c. &c. all of which is now offered for sale at the most reduced prices, at the store occupied by the subscribers, corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.

ALSO—LOAF SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel.

April 9. 2aw3w

BARRELS for SALE.

THE subscriber has a few FISH and FLOUR BARRELS, and a few new RUM PUNCHEONS for sale on reasonable terms at his cooper's shop, near Colonel Hooe's wharf. He has also,

To Let or Sell,

A COOPER'S SHOP, with a double chimney, fronting Union, between Duke and Waire streets, with a lot 75 feet by 20, enclosed, near the Lower Ferry—an excellent stand for a retail shop.

Charles Jamieson.

April 30. eo

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

A well finished two story FRAME HOUSE, with a stable and out houses complete, situate in a healthy and retired part of the town. For terms apply to

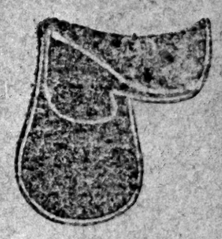
Marsteller and Young.

April 26. eo

I will Let the House I now occupy in Prince Street, and give possession in about two weeks. GEORGE TAYLOR,

May 7. 05‡

JOHN BRYAN,



Sadler, Cap and Harness Maker,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he is supplied with the best materials in his line of business, and flatters himself from the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their commands.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR SALE,

Gentlemen's fashionable saddles made on English Trees, and in part of the best English leather, the other materials warranted also—Elastic, shatted, inlaid and plain saddles;—Leopard skin housons, and saddle cloaths, ladies fashionable saddles with hogskin, buckskin and velvet seats, plated bridles of the newest patterns, with dirkesbranch, guard, half guard and plain bits, common bridles, martingales and collars, an assortment of whips, plated Suwarrow spurs, plated and polished patent spring stirrups, plain plated ditto, portmanteaus, vallices and saddlebags, horseman's caps, holsters and belts, fire buckets, carriage, waggon and cart harness furnished at a short notice. A set of neat English gig harness with plated mounting for sale.

N. B. Orders will be attended to with punctuality.

April 26. eo8m

SPRING GOODS.

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED per the United States, capt. Long, a part of their SPRING GOODS, and expect the remainder per the first arrivals.

April 18. d6t eo6t

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received, via Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

VIZ.

Chintzes, calicoes, fine India colonade, book and mulmul muslins, do. battas, mamoodies, cossas, pungurus and long cloths, fine cambric and British book do. linen and cotton cambric, coloured, embossed and plain do. cambric and common dimities, lawn and cambric pocket handkfs. ladies extra long silk and kid gloves and pic nic mitts, do. coloured and white silk hose, cotton and thread hose, misses do. gentlemens beaver, doe, wash leather and thread gloves, do. silk, cotton, thread and super brown cotton hose, Irish linens, long lawns and diapers, creas, platillas, Brittannies and brown Holland, Marseilles and muslinet vest shapes, nankeens, cotton kerseymeres, white and coloured jeans, extra superfine navy blue cloths, red, blue, and chocolate bandanoes, &c. &c.

Also by Wholesale,

Three cases of handsomely assorted CHINTZES and CALICOES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

April 27.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria:

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this Company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances: The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court House in Alexandria, to consider of a proposition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandise against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ———, do hereby empower ——— for me and in my name, to attend a meeting the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending Insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares and merchandise, as shall appear most advisable.

To be subscribed by two witnesses.

☞ Mr. Green, of Fredericksburgh, and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are desired to publish the above.

April 24. eo 12J

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT PHÆTON,

With harness complete for two Horses, and nets for them, with shafts and pole to go with one horse or two. For terms apply to *Messrs. Stedykorn & Peck*, or to

Mathew Eakin.

April 17. e 3w

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery.

To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.

			Dolls.
1	Prize last drawn ticket having a blank to its number,		20,000
1	do.		10,000
5	do.	of 1,000 make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	3,000
10	do.	of 200	2,000
20	do.	of 100	2,000
100	do.	of 50	5,000
250	do.	of 30	7,500
420	do.	of 25	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000 having a blank to its number,		250
1	do.	after 2,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000 do.	500
1	do	after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,325	prizes		
9,675	blanks—not two to a prize.		150,000
15,000	tickets at 10 dollars each,		15,000

N. B. Prizes subjected to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

This lottery has been authorised by the legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this [illegible], it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it it believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. [eo

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J, Breckenbrough, jun, Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and Wm. Prichard.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday last, the 7th current, a mulatto man named

WILLIS,

by trade a carpenter. He is upwards of six feet high, well made and bow legged: had on a coat of grey coating, uncommonly short for him, with a pair of pantaloons of twilled olive coating, a good deal worn and mended, and an osnaburgh shirt; he took no other clothes with him, and will probably be dressed in those above described, altho' he may exchange them to avoid detection. He was seen to pass Jesse Hill's about four miles above the Spotted Tavern, on the night of the 7th inst. on his way I expect to the neighbourhood of Francis Whiting, Esquire, of Fauquier, where he was brought up and lately lived; but I think it not improbable he may endeavour to find his way towards Alexandria or some of the seaport towns in that direction. I am perfectly insensible of the cause of his desertion, unless he apprehended an intention of sending him to a distant part of the country, as I had not employment for him as a carpenter, and wished to hire him. I will give Thirty Dollars reward for delivering him to me at this place, if taken within 30 miles: Fifty Dollars, should he be taken up in or near Alexandria or George Town and brought home, or a proportionable sum for any distance short of those places.

James Vass.

Falmouth, Virginia,
May 11. d12t

District of Columbia—*to wit:*

WHEREAS

David Fanning has this day, by his petition in writing applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant Judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relieve of Insolvent [illegible], within the district aforesaid, and has [illegible] therein, that he is now in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county, at the suit of James Young, and that being unable to discharge the said Young's claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up for the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed: *Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said David Fanning, to attend at the Court House in Alexandria, on Saturday the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, to shew cause why the said prisoner shall not be discharged according to law.

By Order,

G. DENEALE, Clk.

May 9. (10) d

JUST RECEIVED,

3000 pieces India Nankeens,
1 box Fans,
1 box Perfumery,
100 casks fresh Lime—for sale by

J. G. Ladd.

May 4. d

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S. SNOWDEN.